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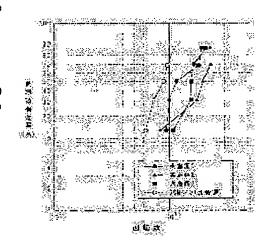
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(54) HIGH STRENGTH NON-HEATTREATED STEEL

(57) Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a high strength non-heattreated steel in which facial fatigue resistance and wear resistance are improved as compared to those of the conventional steel, and heat treatment cost is reduced by converting the steel into the non-heattreated one, thereby eliminating the quenching process for the stock. SOLUTION: A slab containing, by mass, 0.4 to 0.6% C, 0.3 to 0.7% Si, 0.5 to 1.0% Mn, \leq 0.4% Cr and 0.01 to 0.20% V, and the balance Fe with inevitable impurities is hot-rolled. The steel stock as hot-rolled is machined so as to be a part shape. After the machining, a part of the part shape is subjected to induction hardening to obtain the high strength non-heattreated steel. Prior to the hot rolling, the slab is heated at 1,100 to 1,300° C to allow V to enter into solid solution, and the finishing temperature of the hot rolling is controlled to the range of ≤920° C to secure the impact resistance to be needed. In the steel stock as hot-rolled, core part hardness is controlled to 250 to 350HV, and induction hardening hardness is controlled to 650 to 750HV, and it has excellent pitting resistance shown in figure 3.



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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1]

High intensity non-heat-treated steel characterized by containing less than [Cr.0.4%] and V:0.01 - 0.20%, hot-rolling the slab which consists of the remainder Fe and an unescapable impurity, cutting the steel material of a hot rolling as to a part shape, and using it after cutting by mass % C:0.4 - 0.6%, Si:0.3-0.7%, and Mn:0.5-1.0%, carrying out induction hardening of a part of part shape. [Claim 2]

Slab is high intensity non-heat-treated steel according to claim 1 which is mass % and is further characterized by containing one sort of selection, or two sorts or more from S:0.010 - 0.10%, Pb:0.010-0.10%, and calcium:0.0005-0.0050% at the above-mentioned steel component.

[Claim 3]

In advance of hot rolling, slab is high intensity non-heat-treated steel according to claim 1 or 2 which heat at 1100 degrees C - 1300 degrees C, and V is made to dissolve, secures the shock resistance which controls and needs the termination temperature of hot rolling for the range of 920 degrees C or less, and is characterized by being steel material core part hardness:250 - 350HV of a hot rolling as, and induction hardening hardness:650HV - 750HV.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention]

This invention relates to the non-heat-treated steel which is excellent in the side-proof fatigue property for members and abrasion resistance which are used by carrying out induction hardening of some components after cutting steel materials like components, such as a drive shaft used for an automobile, a gear shaft, or a pinion shaft.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art]

By the miniaturization of components in recent years, or the high increase in power of a power transfer system, since the added planar pressure increases sharply, a pinion shaft runs short of a side-proof fatigue property and abrasion resistance with steel conventionally which is mainly SCM440.

[0003]

With steel, it is conventionally used for them, carrying out induction hardening of the heat treated steel to components, such as a pinion shaft. For example, although a field-proof fatigue property, abrasion resistance, etc. were solved by adding an alloy element to the function of components, such as a pinion shaft, what is depended on this heat treated steel although harden and it cuts to a steel part shape, and induction hardening of that part is carried out, it carries out temper further and it is considering as steel components after hot-rolling the slab which consists of heat treated steel, there was a trouble which material cost increases in that case.

[0004]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention]

This invention aims at omitting hardening of a material and reducing heat treatment cost by improving, and high-intensity-izing a side-proof fatigue property and abrasion resistance compared with steel, conventionally, and forming steel into an un-temper.

[0005]

[Means for Solving the Problem]

The means of this invention for solving the above-mentioned technical problem In invention of claim 1, by mass %, C:0.4 - 0.6%, Si:0.3-0.7%, Less than [Cr:0.4%] and V:0.01 - 0.20% are contained Mn:0.5-1.0%. It is high intensity non-heat-treated steel characterized by hot-rolling the slab which consists of the remainder Fe and an unescapable impurity, cutting the steel material of a hot rolling as to a part shape, and using it after cutting, carrying out induction hardening of a part of part shape.

In invention of claim 2, slab is high intensity non-heat-treated steel according to claim 1 which is mass % and is further characterized by containing one sort of selection, or two sorts or more from S:0.010 - 0.10%, Pb:0.010-0.10%, and calcium:0.0005-0.0050% at the above-mentioned steel component.

[0007]

It is high intensity non-heat-treated steel according to claim 1 or 2 which heat slab at 1100 degrees C - 1300 degrees C, and V is made to dissolve, secures the shock resistance which controls and needs the termination temperature of hot rolling for the range of 920 degrees C or less, and is characterized by being core part hardness:250 - 350HV of the steel material of a hot rolling as, and induction hardening hardness:650HV - 750HV in advance of hot rolling in invention of claim 3.

[8000]

The reason for limitation of the steel component of this invention is explained below. In addition, % shows mass %.

C:0.4 - 0.6%

C is an element for securing hardenability, and in order to secure 650 or more HV of hardness by the usual induction hardening annealing, it makes the minimum of the amount of C 0.4%. Moreover, if it exceeds 0.6%, retained austenite will come to occur mostly at the time of hardening, and the effectiveness of C increase in quantity to hardness becomes small. Then, it may be C:0.4 - 0.6%. [0009]

Si: 0.3-0.7%

Resistance to temper softening of Si improves by addition, and it contributes to improvement in the pitching-proof reinforcement of a hard spot, abrasion resistance, and fatigue strength by it. To the pitching-proof reinforcement of a hard spot, and abrasion resistance, it is effective at 0.3% or more, and effectiveness will be saturated if it exceeds 0.7%. Then, it may be Si:0.3-0.7%.

[0010] Mn: 0.5-1.0%

If the amount of Mn is reduced, it will become inadequate austenitizing by short-time heating of induction hardening, and sufficient hardening hardness will not be obtained. In the range of this invention steel, 0.5% or more is needed at worst. Moreover, increase in quantity of Mn makes 1.0% an upper limit in order to reduce machinability remarkably. Then, it may be Mn:0.5-1.0%.
[0011]

Cr: Less than [0.4%]

Although Cr is not an indispensable component, in order to adjust hardenability and forging hardness, it can adjust an addition and can

be added. However, if the effectiveness is not enough if too few, and added exceeding 0.4%, it will condense in a cementite and the dissolution to a carbonaceous matrix will be checked in the case of heating before hardening. In short-time heating of induction hardening, this poses a problem. Then, it may be less than [Cr:0.4%].

[0012]

V:0.01 - 0.20%

V is an element contributed to improvement in fatigue strength. By V addition, the proeutectoid ferrite which is the weakest part under organization is strengthened by precipitation hardening of VC, and reinforcement improves. In less than 0.01%, it is ineffective and the effectiveness of the improvement in on the strength by V addition decreases at 0.20% or more. Then, it may be V:0.01 - 0.20%. [0013]

One sort or two sorts or more of selection from S:0.010 - 0.10%, Pb:0.010-0.10%, and calcium:0.0005-0.0050%

S, Pb, and calcium are the element which raises machinability, and if they increase an addition, they are advantageous to machinability. However, as for the effectiveness, less than 0.010% or calcium does not have S and Pb at less than 0.0005%, and if 0.10% or calcium has more S and Pb than 0.0050%, in order to generate nonmetallic inclusion, **-proof falls *****. Therefore, S, Pb, and calcium make one sort chosen from them, or two sorts or more S:0.010 - 0.10%, Pb:0.010-0.10%, and calcium:0.0005-0.0050%.

If an operation of this invention is described, V is made to dissolve by making whenever [slab stoving temperature] into 1100 degrees C - 1300 degrees C, and necessary core part hardness and shock resistance can be obtained by making hot rolling termination temperature into the range of 920 degrees C or less.

[0015]

[Embodiment of the Invention]

The gestalt of operation of this invention is explained through the example of a trial below. After making V dissolve, having heated this slab with the heating furnace and having used [ingoted JIS SCMof operation steel / concerning this invention of the chemical entity shown in Table 1 / and comparison steel440 steel with 100kg vacuum melting furnace, respectively, considered as slab] as 1200degrees C whenever [rolling stoving temperature / which is shown in Table 1], cogging was carried out with hot rolling, having used rolling termination temperature as 910 degrees C, and it considered as the steel material of phi 65. In the operation steel concerning this invention, it cut in the configuration of a test piece 1 which shows the steel material of a this hot rolling as in drawing 1 of a part shape, and it carried out induction hardening after cutting, having used the major diameter 3 of some centers of a configuration as a hardening depth of 3mm. On the other hand, in the comparison steel shown in Table 1, the hardening material which carried out hardening temper of the steel material of phi 65 which carried out cogging with the hot rolling obtained by the above was cut in the configuration of a test piece 1, and they carried out induction hardening after cutting, having used some center sections 3 of the configuration as a hardening depth of 3mm. About the test piece of operation steel and the test piece of comparison steel concerning this invention obtained above, it measured near the front face in Vickers as an above-mentioned induction hardening depth of 3mm. The induction hardening hardness of the test piece of the operation steel concerning this invention was 750HV. On the other hand, it of comparison steel was 620HV. Furthermore, about the test piece of operation steel and the test piece of comparison steel concerning this invention obtained above, those Lth page and the D/4 section were measured in Vickers, and core part hardness was obtained. The core part hardness of the test piece of the operation steel concerning this invention was 270HV. On the other hand, it of comparison steel was 280HV.

[0016]

[Table 1]

(単位:質量%、Caのみppm)

		С	Si	Mn	S	Ni	Cr	Мо	٧	Pb	Ca	圧延 加熱温度	圧延 終止温度
	1	0. 48	0. 51	1. 01	0.070	0.09	0. 15	0. 13	0. 10	_	_	1150℃	910℃
実施鉧	2	0. 49	0. 50	0.98	0.010	0. 11	0. 13	0.12	0. 12	0.06	_	1130℃	918℃
	3	0. 47	0. 49	0.99	0. 058	0. 10	0. 16	0.13	0, 15	_	30	1100°C	915℃
比較鄧]	0. 41	0. 24	0.81	0.016	0. 10	0. 95	0. 15	_	_	_	_	_

[0017]

Subsequently, an Ogoe style abrasion test performed the abrasion test of a test piece. Breaking load was carried out as 6.3kg with the wear rate which uses a rotation ring as JIS SCM420 steel, uses as the operation steel and comparison steel concerning this invention the plate which serves as a partner, sets wear distance to 200m, and is shown in Table 2. In addition, the hardness of SCM420 steel of rotation ring material was 90.5HRB(s). a test result — the ratio of comparison steel — the abrasion loss of the operation steel concerning this invention when setting abrasion loss to 100 is shown in Table 2. Consequently, it turns out with abrasion resistance [steel / concerning this invention / operation] that it has very high abrasion resistance.

[0018] [Table 2]

摩耗速度(m/s)		比較鋼		
	1	2	3	
0.054	76	78	81	100
0.099	89	87	86	100
0. 173	78	76	80	100
0.058	75	74	78	100
0.63	58	60	60	100
1.14	80	81	78	100
1.97	98	95	91	100
3. 62	92	91	89	100

[0019]

Subsequently, the roller pitching test piece 1 which normalizes each material of operation steel and comparison steel concerning this invention, and shows it to <u>drawing 1</u> was created. As for this roller pitching test piece 1, the diameter of the central major diameter 3 has the dimension 26mm and whose die length are 28mm and whose die length the diameter of the narrow diameter portion 4 of both sides is 22mm, and is 51mm. After performing induction hardening to each roller pitching test piece 1, each roller pitching trial was performed. The principle of a roller pitching trial is shown in <u>drawing 2</u>. That is, high-speed rotation of the 333.4Ns /of the large rollers 2 of partner material which consist of the roller pitching test piece 1 and JIS SCM420 steel which are a small roller was carried out under the planar pressure of 2 mm, and pitching-proof nature was evaluated in quest of the number of rotations which is a life until pitching occurs. In addition, the difference of the peripheral speed of the roller pitching test piece 1 in this case and the large roller 2 of partner material, i.e., a slip ratio, is 40%. After performing the trial for five roller pitching test pieces 1 about a monograph affair, respectively, as shown in <u>drawing 3</u>, the Weibull plot was performed and pitching-proof nature was evaluated in quest of the breakage probability life (B50 life) 50%. It became clear that it had the pitching-proof nature excellent in the operation steel concerning this invention as this drawing 3 saw.

[0020]

High intensity non-heat-treated steel with good cutting ability was obtained without generating nonmetallic inclusion MnS by making the chemical entity of the above-mentioned slab contain 0.010 - 0.030% for S by mass % further as a gestalt of other operations. [0021]

[Effect of the Invention]

By this invention adding Si and V and carrying out optimal pelory of Mn and the Cr, and heating slab at 1100 degrees C – 1300 degrees C in advance of hot rolling, making V dissolve, and carrying out, as explained above It has the outstanding property which is not in the former as steel applicable to steering components, such as a pinion shaft, etc. by the ability having carried out the material hardening abbreviation of a field fatigue property and the abrasion resistance by improving and forming an un-temper compared with conventional heat treated steel — heat treatment cost can be reduced.

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

Drawing 1] It is drawing showing the roller pitching test piece used for the pitching-proof trial of the steel concerning this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is the mimetic diagram of a roller pitching trial.

[Drawing 3] It is the graph which shows the result of a roller pitching trial.

[Description of Notations]

- 1 Roller Pitching Test Piece
- 2 Large Roller
- 3 Major Diameter
- 4 Narrow Diameter Portion

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is drawing showing the roller pitching test piece used for the pitching-proof trial of the steel concerning this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is the mimetic diagram of a roller pitching trial.

[Drawing 3] It is the graph which shows the result of a roller pitching trial.

[Description of Notations]

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- 2 Large Roller
- 3 Major Diameter
- 4 Narrow Diameter Portion

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(54) 【発明の名称】高強度非調質鋼

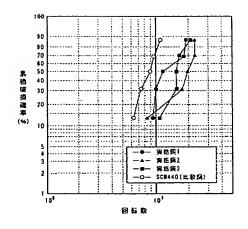
(57)【要約】

【課題】従来鋼に比べ耐面疲労特性、耐摩耗性を向上して高強度化し、かつ鋼を非調質化することにより素材の 焼入れを省略することにより熱処理コストを削減した高 強度非調質鋼を提供する。

【解決手段】質量%で、C:0.4~0.6%、Si:0.3~0.7%、Mn:0.5~1.0%、Cr:0.4%以下、V:0.01~0.20%を含有し、残部Feおよび不可避不純物からなる鋼片を熱間圧延し、熱間圧延ままの鋼素材を部品形状に切削し、切削後に部品形状の一部を高周波焼入れして使用する高強度非調質鋼で、上記の熱間圧延に先立って、鋼片は1100℃~1300℃に加熱してVを固溶させ、熱間圧延の終止温度を920℃以下の範囲に制御して、必要とする耐衝撃性を確保して熱間圧延まの鋼素材の芯部硬さを250~350HV、高周波焼入れ硬さを650HV~750HVとし、図3に示す優れた耐ビッチング性を有するものである。

【選択図】

図3



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【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】

質量%で、 $C:0.4\sim0.6\%$ 、 $Si:0.3\sim0.7\%$ 、 $Mn:0.5\sim1.0\%$ 、Cr:0.4%以下、 $V:0.01\sim0.20\%$ を含有し、残部Fe および不可避不純物からなる鋼片を熱間圧延し、熱間圧延ままの鋼素材を部品形状に切削し、切削後に部品形状の一部を高周波焼入れして使用することを特徴とする高強度非調質鋼。

【請求項2】

鋼片は、上記の鋼成分に、さらに、質量%で、S:0.010~0.10%、Pb:0.010~0.10%、Ca:0.0005~0.0050%から選択の1種または2種以上を含有することを特徴とする請求項1に記載の高強度非調質鋼。

【請求項3】

熱間圧延に先立って、鋼片は1100℃~1300℃に加熱してVを固溶させ、熱間圧延の終止温度を920℃以下の範囲に制御して必要とする耐衝撃性を確保して熱間圧延ままの鋼素材芯部硬さ:250~350HV、高周波焼入れ硬さ:650HV~750HVであることを特徴とする請求項1または2に記載の高強度非調質鋼。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】

本発明は、自動車に使用されるドライブシャフト、ギヤ・シャフトあるいはピニオンシャフトなどの部品のように鋼材を切削後、部品の一部を高周波焼入れして用いられる部材用 20 の耐面疲労特性および耐摩耗性に優れる非調質鋼に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】

近年の部品の小型化あるいは動力伝達系の高出力化により、例えば、ピニオンシャフトは加わる面圧が大幅に増加するため、主としてSCM440である従来鋼では耐面疲労特性および耐摩耗性が不足する。

[00003]

ピニオンシャフトなどの部品には、従来鋼では調質鋼を高周波焼入れして使用している。 例えば、調質鋼からなる鋼片を熱間圧延した後、焼入れし、鋼部品形状に切削し、さらに その一部を高周波焼入れし、焼戻して鋼部品としているが、この調質鋼によるものではピ 30 ニオンシャフトなどの部品の機能に対しては合金元素を添加することで耐面疲労特性や耐 摩耗性などを解決しているが、その場合、素材コストが増加する問題点があった。

[0004]

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【発明が解決しようとする課題】

本発明は、従来鋼に比べ耐面疲労特性、耐摩耗性を向上して高強度化し、かつ鋼を非調質 化することにより素材の焼入れを省略して熱処理コストを削減することを目的としている

[0005]

【課題を解決するための手段】

上記の課題を解決するための本発明の手段は、請求項1の発明では、質量%で、C:0. $4 \sim 0$. 6 %、Si:0. $3 \sim 0$. 7 %、Mn:0. $5 \sim 1$. 0 %、Cr:0. 4 %以下、V:0. $0 \sim 1 \sim 0$. $2 \sim 0$ %を含有し、残部Fe および不可避不純物からなる鋼片を熱間圧延し、熱間圧延ままの鋼素材を部品形状に切削し、切削後に部品形状の一部を高周波焼入れして使用することを特徴とする高強度非調質鋼である。

[0006]

請求項2の発明では、鋼片は、上記の鋼成分に、さらに、質量%で、S:0.010~0.10%、Pb:0.010~0.10%、Ca:0.0005~0.0050%から選択の1種または2種以上を含有することを特徴とする請求項1に記載の高強度非調質鋼である。

[0007]

請求項3の発明では、熱間圧延に先立って、鋼片は1100℃~1300℃に加熱してVを固溶させ、熱間圧延の終止温度を920℃以下の範囲に制御して必要とする耐衝撃性を確保して熱間圧延ままの鋼素材の芯部硬さ:250~350HV、高周波焼入れ硬さ:650HV~750HVであることを特徴とする請求項1または2に記載の高強度非調質鋼である。

[0008]

本発明の鋼成分の限定理由を以下に説明する。なお、%は質量%を示す。

 $C:0.4\sim0.6\%$

Cは、焼入れ性を確保するための元素で、通常の高周波焼入れ焼戻しにより硬さ 650H V以上を確保するために、C量の下限を 0.4%とする。また、 0.6%を超えると焼入 10 れ時に残留オーステナイトが多く発生するようになり、硬さに対する C 増量の効果が小さくなる。そこで $C:0.4\sim0.6\%$ とする

[0009]

 $Si:0.3\sim0.7\%$

Siは、添加により焼戻し軟化抵抗が向上し、それによって硬化部の耐ピッチング強度、耐摩耗性、疲労強度の向上に寄与する。硬化部の耐ピッチング強度、耐摩耗性に対しては0.3%以上で効果があり、0.7%を超えると効果は飽和する。そこでSi:0.3~0.7%とする。

[0010]

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 $Mn: 0. 5 \sim 1. 0\%$

M n 量を低下させると、高周波焼入れの短時間加熱によるオーステナイト化が不十分となり、十分な焼入れ硬さが得られない。本発明鋼の範囲では0.5 %以上が最低限必要となる。また、M n の増量は被削性を著しく低下させるため、1.0 %を上限とする。そこでM n : $0.5 \sim 1.0$ %とする。

[0011]

Cr:0.4%以下

Crは、必須の成分ではないが、焼入れ性、鍛造硬さを調整するために添加量を調整して添加することができる。しかし、少な過ぎるとその効果は十分でなく、0.4%を超えて添加されると、セメンタイト中に濃縮し、焼入れ前の加熱の際に炭素のマトリックスへの固溶を阻害する。高周波焼入れの短時間加熱ではこれが問題となる。そこでCr:0.4 30 %以下とする。

[0012]

 $V:0.01\sim0.20\%$

Vは、疲労強度の向上に寄与する元素である。V添加により、組織中の最弱部である初析フェライトがVCの析出硬化により強化され強度が向上する。0.01%未満では効果がなく、0.20%以上ではV添加による強度向上の効果は減少する。そこでV:0.01~0.20%とする。

[0013]

S:0.010~0.10%、Pb:0.010~0.10%、Ca:0.0005~0.0050%から選択の1種または2種以上

S、Pb、Caは被削性を向上させる元素で、添加量を増やすと被削性には有利である。しかし、S、Pbが0.010%未満あるいはCaが0.005%未満ではその効果はなく、S、Pbが0.10%あるいはCaが0.0050%より多いと非金属介在物を生成するため、耐転がり強度を低下する。従って、S、Pb、Caはそれらから選択した1種あるいは2種以上をS:0.010~0.10%、Pb:0.010~0.10%、Ca:0.0005~0.0050%とする。

[0014]

本発明の作用について述べると、鋼片加熱温度を1100 $\mathbb{C} \sim 1300$ \mathbb{C} とすることで V を固溶させ、熱間圧延終止温度を920 \mathbb{C} 以下の範囲とすることで、所要の芯部硬さおよび耐衝撃性を得ることができる。

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[0015]

【発明の実施の形態】

本発明の実施の形態を以下に試験例を通じて説明する。表1に示す化学成分の本発明に係る実施鋼および比較鋼のJIS SCM440鋼をそれぞれ100kg真空溶解炉で溶製して鋼片とし、この鋼片を加熱炉で加熱して、表1に示す圧延加熱温度を1200℃としてVを固溶させた後、圧延終止温度を910℃として熱間圧延により鍛伸して∮65の鋼素材とした。本発明に係る実施鋼では、この熱間圧延ままの鋼素材を部品形状の図1に示す試験片1の形状に切削して、切削後に形状の一部の中央の大径部3を焼入れ深さ3mmとして高周波焼入れした。一方、表1に示す比較鋼では、上記により得られた熱間圧延により鍛伸した∮65の鋼素材を焼入れ焼戻した焼入れ材を試験片1の形状に切削して、切削後に形状の一部の中央部3を焼入れ焼戻した焼入れ材を試験片1の形状に切削して、切削後に形状の一部の中央部3を焼入れ焼戻した焼入れ材を試験片1の形状に切削して、切削後に形状の一部の中央部3を焼入れ焼戻した焼入れ材を試験片1の形状に切削して、切削後に形状の一部の中央部3を焼入れ焼戻した焼入れ材を試験片1の形状に切削して、切削後に形状の一部の中央部3を焼入れで高周波焼入れである実施鋼の試験片と比較鋼の試験片について、それらの上面、D/4部をビッカースにて測定して芯部硬さを得た。本発明に係る実施鋼の試験片の芯部硬さな得かれて、それらの上面、D/4部をビッカースにて測定して芯部硬さを得た。本発明に係る実施鋼の試験片の芯部硬さな得があった。一方、比較鋼のそれは280HVであった。

[0016]

【表1】

(単位:質量%、Caのみppm)

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		С	Si	Mn	s	Ni	Cr	Мо	٧	Pb	Ca	圧延 加熱温度	圧延 終止温度
	1	0. 48	0. 51	1. 01	0.070	0.09	0. 15	0. 13	0.10	_	_	1150℃	910℃
実施鋼	2	0.49	0.50	0. 98	0.010	0. 11	0. 13	0.12	0.12	0.06	_	1130℃	918℃
	3	0.47	0.49	0. 99	0, 058	0. 10	0.16	0. 13	0, 15	1	30	1100℃	915℃
比較鄧	1	0.41	0. 24	0.81	0.016	0. 10	0. 95	0. 15	_	_	ı	_	_

[0017]

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次いで、試験片の摩耗試験を大越式摩耗試験により行った。回転リングをJIS SCM 420鋼とし、相手となるプレートを本発明に係る実施鋼と比較鋼とし、摩耗距離を200mとし表2に示す摩耗速度で、最終荷重を6.3kgとして実施した。なお、回転リング材のSCM420鋼の硬さは90.5HRBであった。試験結果は、比較鋼の比摩耗量を100とした時の本発明に係る実施鋼の摩耗量を表2に示す。この結果、本発明に係る実施鋼が耐摩耗性で極めて高い耐磨耗性を有することが判る。

[0018]

【表 2】

摩 耗 速 度 (m/s)		比較銅		
	1	2	3	
0. 054	76	78	81	100
0.099	89	87	86	100
0. 173	78	76	80	100
0. 058	75	74	78	100
0.63	58	60	60	100
1. 14	80	81	78	100
1. 97	98	95	91	100
3. 62	92	91	89	100

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[0019]

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次いで、本発明に係る実施鋼と比較鋼の各素材を焼ならしを施し、図1に示すローラーピッチング試験片1を作成した。このローラーピッチング試験片1は、中央の大径部3の直径が26mm、長さが28mmであり、両側の小径部4の直径が22mm、長さが51mmの寸法を有するものである。各ローラーピッチング試験片1に対して高周波焼入れを行った後、各ローラーピッチング試験を行った。ローラーピッチング試験の原理は図2に示す。すなわち小ローラーであるローラーピッチング試験片1とJIS SCM420鋼よりなる相手材の大ローラー2とを333.4N/mm²の面圧下で高速回転させ、ピッチングが発生するまでの寿命である回転数を求めて耐ビッチング性を評価した。なお、この場合のローラーピッチング試験片1と相手材の大ローラー2との周速の差、即ちすべり場合のローラーピッチング試験片1と相手材の大ローラーとの周速の差、即ちすべりた試験を行った後、図3に示すように、ワイブルプロットを行い、50%破損確率寿命(B₅。寿命)を求めて耐ビッチング性を評価した。この図3に見られるとおり本発明に係る実施鋼が優れた耐ピッチング性を有することが判明した。

[0020]

他の実施の形態として、上記の鋼片の化学成分にさらに、質量%で、Sを0.010~0 30.030%を含有せしめることで非金属介在物MnSを生成すること無く切削性の良好な高強度非調質鋼を得た。

[0021]

【発明の効果】

以上説明したように、本発明は、Si、Vを添加し、Mn、Crを最適正化し、熱間圧延に先立って鋼片を1100℃~1300℃に加熱してVを固溶させすることにより、従来の調質鋼に比べ面疲労特性および耐摩耗性が向上し、かつ非調質化することで素材焼入れ省略できたことにより熱処理コストを低減できるなど、ピニオンシャフトなどのステアリング部品などに適用できる鋼として、従来にない優れた特性を有するものである。

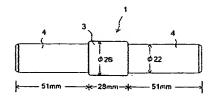
【図面の簡単な説明】

- 【図1】本発明に係る鋼の耐ピッチング試験に用いるローラーピッチング試験片を示す図 である。
- 【図2】ローラーピッチング試験の模式図である。
- 【図3】ローラーピッチング試験の結果を示すグラフである。

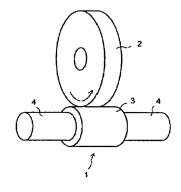
【符号の説明】

- 1 ローラーピッチング試験片
- 2 大ローラー
- 3 大径部
- 4 小径部

【図1】



【図2】



【図3】

